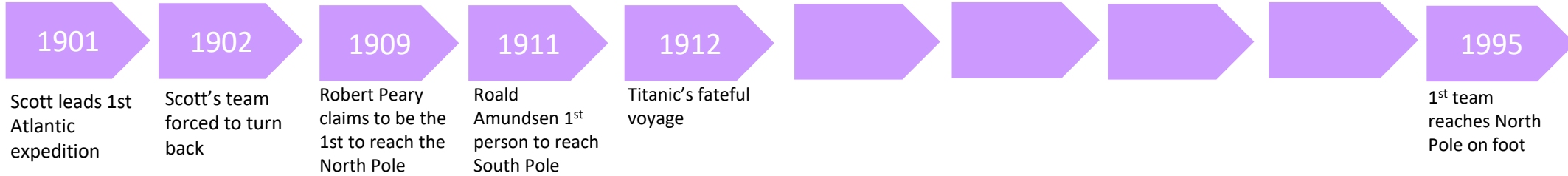


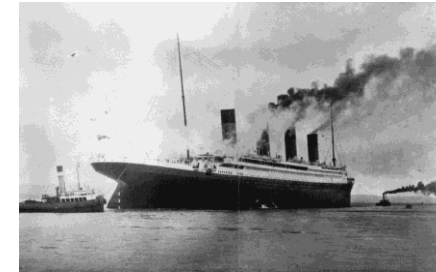
Key Vocabulary

- expedition
- explorer
- frostbite
- adventure
- Inuit
- iceberg
- liner
- cabin
- berth
- skipper
- hull



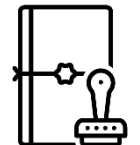
Expeditions to the poles

Titanic



- On April 6, 1909, Robert Peary claimed to be the first person in recorded history to reach the North Pole
- The first people to reach the North Pole on foot (or skis) and return with no outside help, no dogs, aeroplanes, or re-supplies were Richard Weber and Misha Malakhov (Russia) in 1995.
- 1901-1904 Captain Robert Falcon Scott lead his first expedition to the Antarctic in the specially built ship *Discovery*.
- During the National Antarctic Expedition, Scott, Ernest Shackleton and EA Wilson travelled to within 410 miles of the South Pole before they were forced to turn back on 30 December 1902.
- 15 December 1911 At 3pm Roald Amundsen became the first person to reach the South Pole.

- Titanic was the most impressive and luxurious ship of her time! She was the biggest, too, measuring 28 metres wide, 53 metres tall and 269 metres long.
- On 10 April 1912, Titanic set out on her maiden voyage (first big journey)
- There were over 2,200 people on board Titanic, 900 of which were crew members.
- on day five of her journey, in the North Atlantic Ocean, an iceberg loomed out of the darkness. Too big to quickly change direction, Titanic scraped along the side of the ice, tearing holes in at least four sections of the hull.
- Titanic only carried twenty lifeboats — only enough to hold around half of the people on board.
- In the -2°C waters, most passengers who went into the sea would have died from the cold within 15 minutes.
- There were around 705 survivors in total but more than 1,500 people lost their lives.





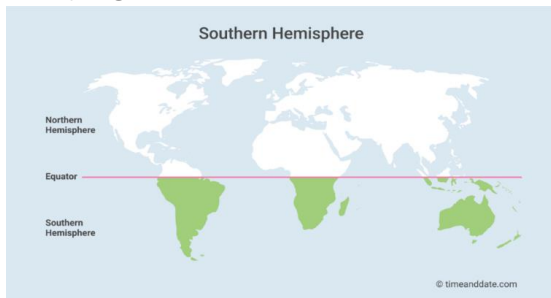
Poles Apart - geography

How is global warming affecting the ice caps?

YEAR 4
Term 1/2

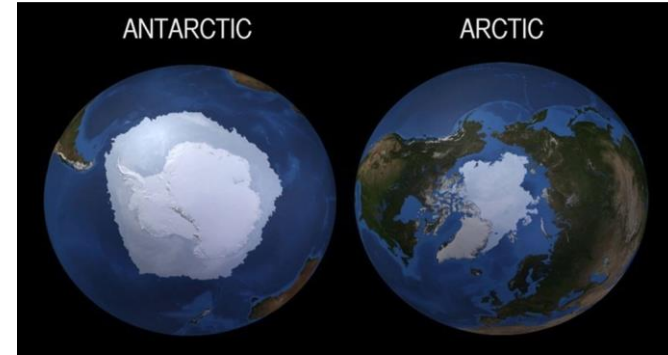
North and South Pole

- The North Pole is the Arctic (northern hemisphere) and the South Pole is the Antarctic (southern hemisphere).
- Both poles are covered in ice caps
- The Arctic and Antarctic circles receive less warmth from the sun because they are further away.
- The Antarctic is a landmass.
- Much of the Arctic is frozen ice on the ocean.
- In the winter there is very little daylight at the poles



Polar biome

- The polar biome is made up of polar deserts and tundra.
- The polar regions are classified as deserts as they have less than 250mm rainfall (snow) each year.
- There is little vegetation at the poles as the soil is mostly permafrost and there is little water to support plant life.
- Average temperatures are -4°C , but can go down to -80°C
- Ice caps are melting at a much higher rate than in the past, due to global warming.



Polar animals

- Polar bears are only found at the North Pole.
- Penguins are only found at the South Pole.
- Polar animals have many adaptations to enable them to live in these environments, but global warming is leading to them having difficulty in finding food supplies as the ice is melting.



Key Vocabulary

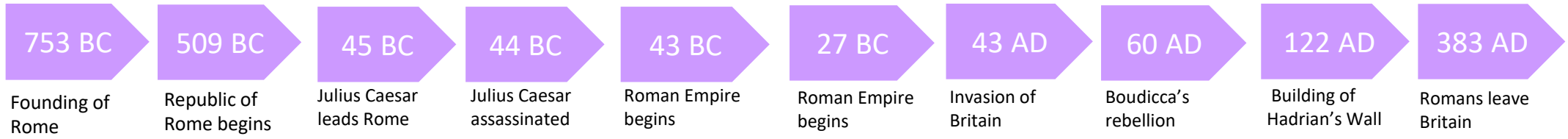
global warming
greenhouse gases
temperature
polar
Arctic
Antarctic
desert
ecosystem
iceberg
glacier
blizzard
ice floe
ice cap
biome
hemisphere
tundra
permafrost



Lasting Legacies - history

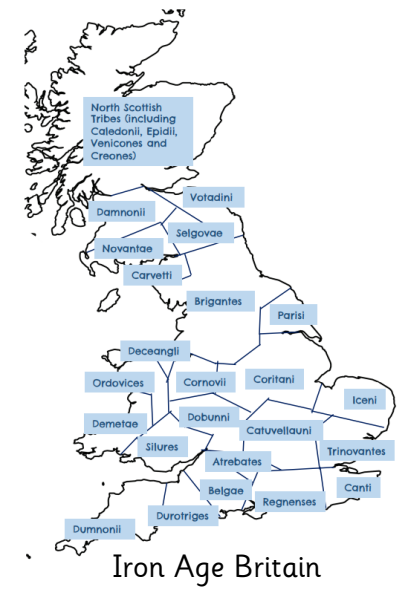
Was the Roman invasion positive or negative for Britons?

YEAR 4
Term 3/4



Key Facts

- Rome is said to have been founded by twins, Romulus and Remus
- The Roman empire was the mightiest empire in the ancient world
- The Roman empire came to an end in 476 AD
- The Romans were master builders, they designed the dome and invented concrete
- They were good at road building across their empire
- Emperor Caesar Augustus began creating the empire – he had a very powerful army
- Soldiers were well trained and in top physical condition
- Military formations helped them to be successful in battle
- Before the Romans, Britain did not have one ruler, but many tribes of Celts ruled by kings
- The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals
- By 47 AD, half of Britain was under Roman control
- In 60 AD, Queen Boudicca led a rebellion as her tribe did not like the way they had been treated by the Romans
- The Romans left a legacy in Britain of aqueducts, roads, baths and heating systems



Key Vocabulary

- Roman empire
- emperor
- archaeologist
- civilisation
- invasion
- ancient
- conquer
- artefact





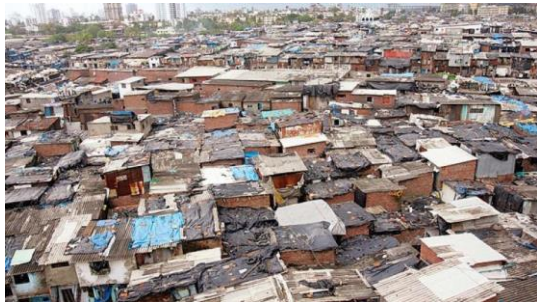
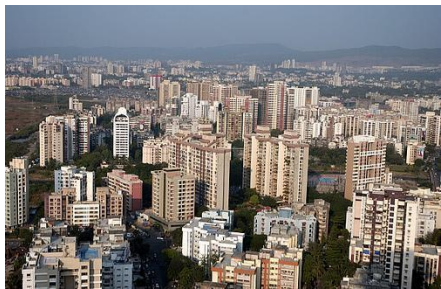
Lasting Legacies – Geography

How does the geography of Rome and London differ?

YEAR 5
Term 3/4

Rome

- The population of Italy is 60.6 million
- The economy of Italy is the third largest in the European Union
- Rome is the capital city of Italy
- In Rome the summers are short, hot, humid, dry, and mostly clear and the winters are long, cold, wet, and partly cloudy. The average yearly rainfall is 878mm.
- Rome lies on the Tiber River. It was built on seven hills
- The country of the Vatican City, home of the Catholic Church is found within the city of Rome



London

- The population of the UK is at 66.7 million
- Temperatures in London range from 22 to 9 degrees Celsius on average
- London's average rainfall is 160,,
- London's population is 9.3 million
- London is located on the River Thames, which was important for trade and transport links



Key Vocabulary

- atlas
- ocean
- continent
- equator
- climate
- capital city
- economy
- physical geography
- human geography



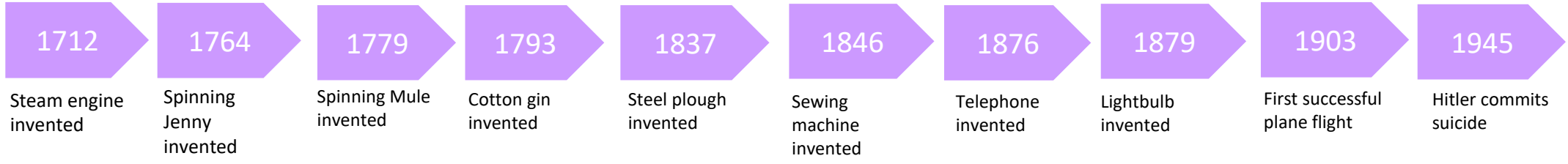


Empire Building – Industrial Revolution

How did the Industrial Revolution change life in Britain?

YEAR 4
Term 3/4

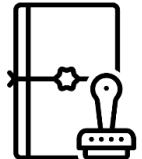
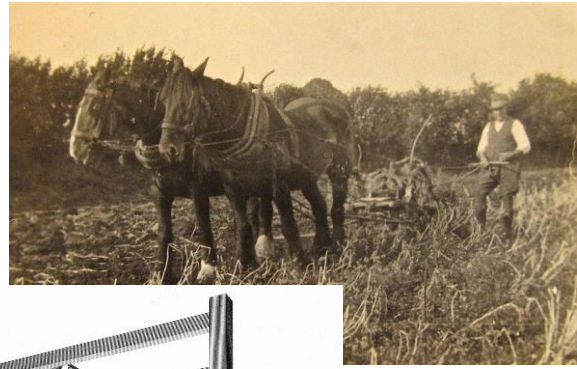
Key Vocabulary:



- agriculture
- century
- labourer
- servant
- industry
- revolution
- harvest

Life pre-Industrial Revolution

- People worked in farms with poor accommodation
- Farm work was completed by hand or with animals to help, so was very labour intensive
- Many people worked as servants to wealthy landowners and middle classes
- The majority of people lived in small towns and villages
- Innovations in technology meant that less farm labourers were needed as the jobs were being mechanised
- The weaving industry progressed with new machinery
- People moved to towns to find work in factories
- Britain became an important country exporting factory made goods





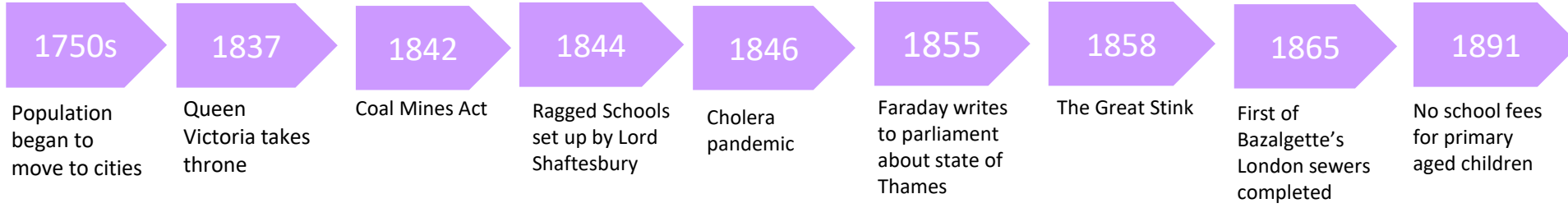
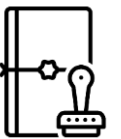
Empire Building – Changing Lives

Why did the Industrial Revolution lead to changes in laws and changes to living and working conditions?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

Key Vocabulary:

sewer
cholera
sanitation
pandemic
contaminated
excrement
labour



Key Facts:

- Cholera outbreak had profound consequences for public health and sanitation.
- Over 14 000 people died in cholera pandemic
- Pandemic prompted investigations into cause and water supplies linked
- Dirty and overcrowded living conditions ensured rapid spread of cholera
- The Great Stink occurred during a summer of high temperatures in London
- The Thames, was realised as the cause, full of raw sewage and industrial waste
- In Victorian times, smell was thought to carry disease
- Faraday wrote a letter to the government about the state of the Thames' water which prompted the construction of a sewage system designed by Bazalgette. It was the biggest engineering feat of the time
- Child labour was common in factories, mines and cleaning chimneys
- Lord Shaftesbury championed children's rights, he stopped children working in mines and set up Ragged Schools





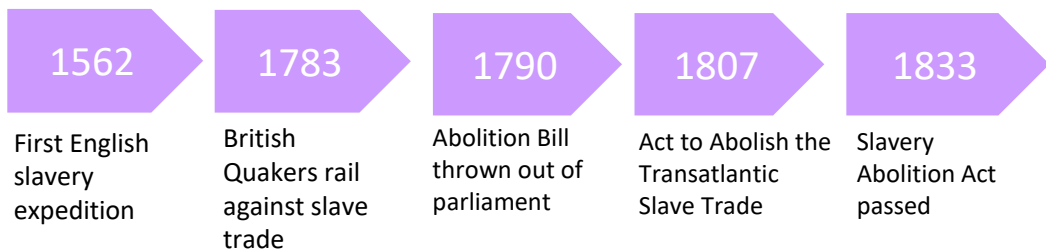
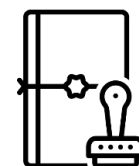
Empire Building – Slavery

Can Britain ever be forgiven for taking part in the slave trade?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

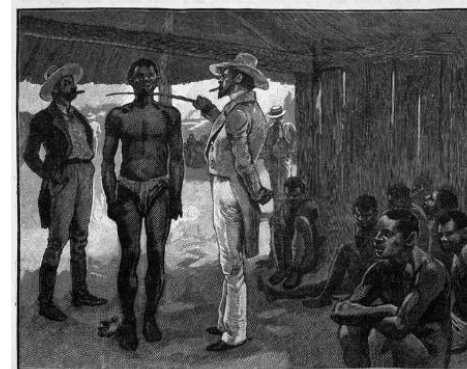
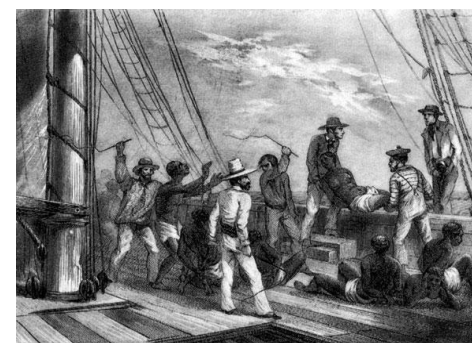
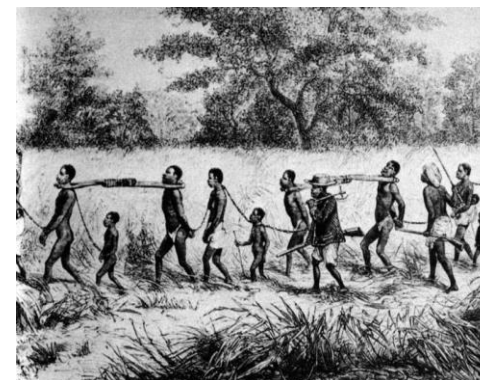
Key Vocabulary:

slavery
abolition
sanitation
colony
enslave
captive
labour



Key Facts:

- Between 1640 and 1807, it is estimated that Britain transported 3.1 million Africans to the British colonies
- Britain profited enormously from the slave trade
- Most slaves in Africa were captured in wars or in surprise raids
- Many lives of slaves were lost in transporting them to the colonies – mostly to America
- Conditions on board ship were very poor and cramped
- The combination of disease, inadequate food, rebellion and punishment led to 1 in 5 slaves dying
- A slave was considered the property of his master. They were unpaid labourers and had no say in the work they were required to do. They worked in many different trades, from servants in the home to farming the land.
- In 1807, the British government outlawed the international slave trade, but it was not illegal to own slaves at this point.
- Slavery was abolished completely in 1833





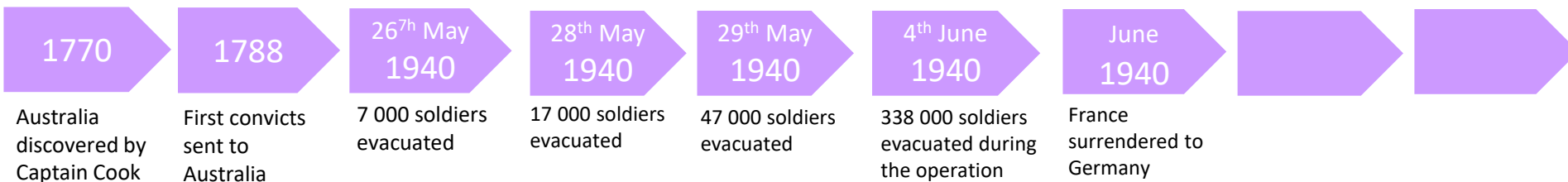
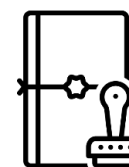
Empire Building – Australia and the Penal Colonies

Why did Britain choose to send its convicts abroad?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

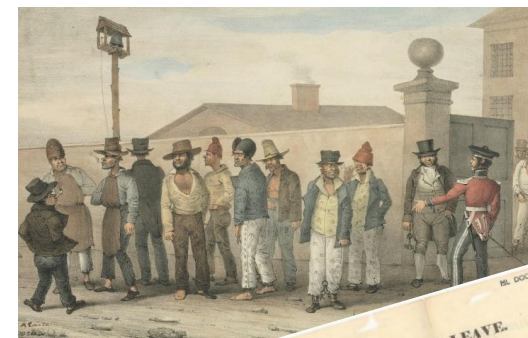
Key Vocabulary:

colony
crime
criminal
convict
conviction
execution
penal



Key Facts:

- From 1788, 160 000 convicts were sent to Australia
- Crime had soared due to poor living conditions in towns
- Punishment for criminals was severe – large numbers of offences were punishable by execution
- Prisons became full, so prisoners were kept on board ships, but these too filled up
- Serious crimes were punishable by death, but for small crimes such as theft, convicts began to be transported to Australia
- It took 8 months to get to Australia by ship
- New settlements built up in Australia
- Convicts built roads for up to 10 hours a day and they were given little food
- When convicts finished their sentence, they were able to earn a “Ticket of Leave, which enabled them to get a job
- 20% of the Australian population are descended from convicts





Empire Building – Geography

How does the location of Mumbai and London impact on the quality of life for the people that live there?

YEAR 5
Term 5/6

Key Vocabulary

India

- India is the seventh largest country in the world
- It was under British rule from 1858 – 1947
- English is spoken by much of the population as a second language
- Most of India is hot and monsoons are common from June to September
- There is a population of 1.3 billion (14% of the world's population)
- Most financial wealth comes from the service industry
- Mumbai is the centre of finance and commerce
- It is the 12th wealthiest city in the world and the most populated city in the country
- It has the largest slum population in the world (43.1% of Mumbai's population)



London

- London is one of the world's most important financial centres
- Temperatures in London range from 22 to 9 degrees Celsius on average
- London's population is 9.3 million
- It generates about 22% of the country's wealth
- The average London adult has wealth of £87 000, more than double that of the average Briton.
- It is estimated that 22% of the population of London survive on the lowest incomes. Many of these are homeless, approximately 170 000 - this is 1 in every 52 people.



- financial
- urban
- poverty
- monsoon
- population density
- wealth
- physical geography
- human geography
- slum
- climate

